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HE RIOTS IN GEORGETOWN, 1905.

LS OF THE OUTBREAK, ITS CAUSE, AND THE MEASURES
TAKEN FOR ITS SUPPRESSION.

EPRINTED FROM "THE DAILY CHRONICLE."

GEORGETOWN, DEMERARA:
OF C. K. JARDINE, DECD., PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS AND BOOKBINDERS.

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THE BEGINNING OF THE TROUBLE.

(*From "The Daily Chronicle," Wednesday, November 29th.*)

On the 28th November, a fairly large number of men and boys declined to work on the wharf of Messrs. Sandbach, Parker & Co. for the wages previously paid them by this firm for their services, viz., 48 cents a day to boys and 64 cents to men. The latter had accepted work but struck for higher wages. In the case of the boys, they refused from the beginning of the dispute to accept employment, and both men and boys when spoken to by a representative stated that they would not take less than 16 cents an hour, as the work was heavy. They congregated outside the store for several hours, and although several of them threatened openly to assault any who started to work except at an increased rate of wages, the majority were not disorderly, but seemed content to sit at the roadside quietly discussing the situation, the concensus of opinion being that as there was plenty of sugar to be handled in the store and a steamer was almost due, the firm would have to yield in the end or be seriously inconvenienced.

THE STRIKE DEVELOPS.

(*From "The Daily Chronicle," Thursday, November 30th.*)

The strike continued next day, when the number of the strikers was largely increased by men and boys from all the shipping stores in Water Street joining, tempted, no doubt, by the fine time the strikers had during the whole day. From an early hour about three hundred of them marched about the business part of the city. On one of these marches a placard was carried on which was written "16 cents an hour or no work." For several hours they were closely watched by Sub-Inspector Gamble, who followed them about from place to place, but with great tact he did so without being considered aggressive. Towards afternoon, however, the strikers were a little too demonstrative, and they were therefore warned by the police, to whom they replied, "we don't want to fight; all we want is more money." At about 2.30 p.m. they went to the end of Bentinck stelling and gesticulated threateningly to a few labourers at work on the next wharf who had not joined their ranks. Sub-Inspector Gamble immediately proceeded to the wharf and cleared the mob away without any difficulty, and the strikers, led by a noisy fellow, who wore a portion of a salmon pot on his breast like a medal, marched back to Water Street. While all this was in process several hundred other strikers, in lots of fifties or sixties, had assembled at various points, talking among themselves and urging their associates not to give in, and although less noisy than those who were marching about, they were if anything more instrumental in keeping up the strike than the latter.

ROWDYISM AND DISORDER IN WATER STREET.

GEORGETOWN DECLARED A "PROCLAIMED DISTRICT."

(*From "The Daily Chronicle," Friday, December 1st.*)

On the night of the 30th ult. an Extraordinary *Official Gazette* was issued containing the following proclamations by His Excellency:—

SPIRIT SHOPS TO BE CLOSED.

Whereas the peace and good order of the City of Georgetown is disturbed by certain lawless and evil disposed individuals:

I do hereby declare that the provisions of title X of the Summary Convictions Offences Ordinance, 1893, shall be in force in the city aforesaid from the date of this Proclamation;

And I do further order and require all retail spirit shops to be closed, and kept closed, from the hour of 6 p.m. till 6 a.m., until further orders.

DISORDER TO BE SUPPRESSED.

Whereas certain persons who feel aggrieved as to the rate of pay granted to them for work as porters in the loading and unloading of vessels, have disturbed the peace and order of the town by tumultuously assembling on the streets and interfering with peaceable citizens:

I hereby proclaim that it is my intention to put an end to all riotous proceedings by force.

Orders have been issued for all riotous assemblies to be dispersed. If necessary the Riot Act will be read, and the powers conferred by Law will then be used.

I earnestly call upon all peaceable citizens to avoid joining assemblies and crowds, as by so doing they will run the risk of being injured or even losing their lives.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENES IN WATER STREET.

THE LEADING STORES CLOSED.

Trade in all the large food-stuff houses in Georgetown was to all intents and purposes suspended, on the 30th ult., the clerks having little else to do but to watch the strange scenes which occurred in Water Street when the "strike" of wharf labourers was continued. On the 29th Water Street was paraded by hundreds of strikers; yesterday the number was swollen into thousands, the majority of whom had never worked on a wharf, but had joined in the strike for want of something better to do. Hundreds of women too had associated themselves with the strikers, and in a loud-mouthed manner shouted the latters' grievances.

THE CASE FOR THE STRIKERS.

At an early hour on the 30th a representative met a gang of the strikers by appointment and heard their case stated by a spokesman of theirs. First they wished to make it understood that the increase of wages to 16 cents an hour referred only to boys; the men demanded 24 cents an hour, and when it was suggested that this would bring a labourer's daily wage to about $2, they said they realised that the figure was high, but they thought it fair nevertheless, as the shipping firms who employed them owed them a lot of "back-pay," meaning, as they explained, that they had been underpaid for a number of years. It was stated further that they were frequently treated unjustly by their employers, from whom they accepted work to find that they were only required for a very short time, and cases had repeatedly occurred when both men and boys had refused employment with one firm and accepted it from another firm to discover that they would only get three cents for half-an-hour. It was this practice of paying them by the hour that had caused them now to demand payment by the hour at an increased rate. They stated also that men were often rated as boys.

A STORE RUSHED.

At about 7 a.m. yesterday it was evident that the matter was not going to fall through because of any lack of determination on the part of the strikers, and at an early time large crowds of grumbling men intermixed with women assembled at points commanding a view of the entrances to all the large wharfs from La Penitence Store to Messrs. de Jonge & Smith's wharf. The latter store was the scene of the first disturbance of any importance yesterday. The strikers to a man asserted that a gun was pointed at them by one of the employees; and in addition some of the men claimed that they were also threatened at the same time and place with a revolver, and further that quite a number of this firm's employees armed with cutlasses, assumed the aggressive. The clerks and wharfingers denied this charge. They claimed that they did nothing to anger the mob which had congregated near the principal entrance to the store. The strikers, according to their story, tried to rush the store, and it was only in self-defence and for the protection of the firm's property and merchandise that they armed themselves with cutlasses, being entirely on the defensive.

As to what followed next there could be no doubt. Huge stones were hurled at those of the firm's employees who were in the basement of the premises. A window was broken, and it is to be regretted that the principal wharfinger, Mr. Cunha, received a heavy blow from a stone which one of the strikers had thrown. A sort of pushing scrimmage with the police followed, the latter being almost apologetic in trying to make the crowd move away. But by threats the men caused all the porters engaged on the large wharves to stop work.

"FOX AND HOUNDS" AT BOOKER'S WHARF.

The s.s. *Roma* was moored at the wharf at at Messrs. Booker Bros., McConnell & Co., Ltd., and as it was known that labourers were needed to work the cargo, all the approaches to the premises were closely eyed. Frequently crowds of men and women threatened to force their way to the wharf and pull out some men who were suspected to have slipped into the place for the purpose of working at the wage the others had refused to accept. More than one rush was made against the doors and gates and in one instance an entrance was actually effected, but the crowd allowed themselves to be persuaded to desist, and uttering threats against the wharfingers the people withdrew. This occurred in the morning, but in the early afternoon another entry was made through a door of the building known as "Barber's' Brick Store." Mr. Anderson, one of the clerks, on noticing that the people had assembled at this door, posted himself at it, but the rush was too great for him to contend with, and both he and Mr. Smith, another clerk who at first also tried to make something of a stand, were swept out of the way, the strikers pouring into the store. They ran by several ways to the wharf, hotly pursued by Colonel Lushington, whom, however, they out ran on the whole. But a boy was among those the Inspector General overtook, the result being that the youngster received a kick in the breech and some good advice unkindly worded. Having distanced Colonel Lushington those of the people who had reached the end of the wharf found themselves like rats in a trap. There were no labourers at work on the *Roma* for them to

molest, and the police were closing on them from the street. Like a flock of frightened sheep they scampered to the side of the wharf remote from the spot where Colonel Lushington had appeared from behind a pile of sugar bags. But they could go no further, and had the police rushed them at this moment some would have assuredly pushed their friends into the river. At length a nimble youth sought safety by leaping six feet or so from the fender of the wharf to the rail of the steamer, and his elders having been shewn a way out of the difficulty, followed his example and swarmed on the steamer's deck, running towards the afterpart of the ship. Colonel Lushington had in the meantime returned a short distance into the store, but he reappeared just as the men were safely on board the ship, and thereafter it was a case of jumping ashore again, every man for himself. Having reached the wharf in safety they were chased through the store, and finally escaped to their associates in Water Street by climbing helter skelter over the big gate on the north side of the firm's chief offices.

THE POLICE TREATED KINDLY.

Somehow, the opinion became widespread that the police were in sympathy with the strikers, and because of this the latter were on the whole most polite to the preservers of the peace, the ringleaders in several instances undertaking to be the custodians of the bicycles of police officers whose duties took them in corners where their bicycles would have proved an encumbrance had not dozens of willing and faithful caretakers been always at hand. It was not until about 2 p.m. that the people seemed to realise that the police were not exactly on strike themselves. Near the Post Office some horseplay was in progress, and a policeman in plain clothes interfered. It was said that he struck a boy, and the mob immediately rushed at him, and there can be no doubt that the man was hit hard and frequently. At this juncture he was in great danger. He was got away by means of a little force and a good deal of strategy, and for the time being took shelter in the "Bonanza" store opposite which the mob moved, complaining against the man to Inspector Kerr and at the same time threatening him. Inspector Kerr to appease them gathered the most turbulent spirits round him and harangued them in a winning way, the result being that they took upon themselves the responsibility of clearing the pavement at this point. One of these self-appointed preservers of good order who was not immediately obeyed took a couple of his good friends roughly by their necks and pushed them along, shouting as he did so, "You got to hear me when a talking to you, you hard-ears nege' men." He next caught hold of two others and jerked them along, and others of his kidney behaving much in the same way relieved the congestion at this spot, and they would certainly have "fired" the police too had they not possessed sufficient commonsense and humour to accept in a suitable spirit the zeal shown by those who had usurped their authority with such excellent intentions and most desirable results. Thus it was that this little row between the mob and a policeman passed off.

MASS MEETING IN THE PARADE GROUND.

In the course of the morning Inspector Kerr had promised the men that he would interview the heads of all the principal shipping firms and see whether the dispute could not in some way be adjusted. To this course the strikers readily consented, and it was agreed that they should assemble on the Parade Ground to learn from Mr. Kerr the result of his mission. Half-an-hour before the appointed time nearly 1,000 men, women and boys marched from Water Street to the Parade Ground where they were joined by Inspector Kerr on horseback. The men stated that other crowds from Water Street would possibly like to be present when Mr. Kerr stated the result of his interview with the merchants, and suggested a delay. But it was decided that the result should be made known at once, which was done.

Inspector Kerr said: "You know that I promised some of you men to see the merchants, which I did this morning at the Exchange—at the Chamber of Commerce, that is, you know—all of them, from La Penitence Store right away down to de Jonge & Smith's. And now I will tell what they all said, but you must understand that I am only telling you exactly what they told me in the same way that I carried out my promise to tell them what you told me. They all said that for years—as far back as thirty years ago, when sugar was fetching a much higher price than it fetches now—the same wages were paid that are paid now that sugar is fetching a lower price than it did long ago. I do not know if you understand me (Cries: "Oh yes, we understand.") And now if I remember right, another complaint you made to me was that you were paid for a part of each day on those days on which you did not work for the whole day—so much or so much according to the time you worked. Is not that so? (Shouts: yes.) Well then, I may tell you that I also mentioned that, but they said—Mr. de Jonge I think it was, but really I cannot say for certain. (Loud shouts: That is the place! That is the very man—the said precise man!) They said that for all these years you have always been paid in this way for broken days. Now that I have told you what they said, I will, if you ask me, let them know your answer."

It was explained also by Inspector Kerr that on one or two urgent occasions 16 cents an hour was paid in order to get steamers des-

patched, but this wage could not be expected regularly, the merchants had said.

A big fellow with a bunch of flowers at the side of his hat stepped forward at this juncture. He said "If you please to kindly go back and say fo' we that when white man work for thirty years if they don't get their money raise? We work for thirty years for the same money and now we want a raise; we want more money. Ask them if it ent true that if white man work for thirty years for the same money he must turn worthless and t'ief and gamble and drink rum. Go back and say, if you please, sir, that we ent want to turn worthless and gamble and t'ief and drink rum; that mek so we want more money after we work for the same money for thirty years. Is that thirty years cheap work sweeten them white man, that make so they think it hard to pay a price now."

This bit of philosophy was received with appreciation and with shouts of "dat is a good p'int he show out."

The gathering in the Parade ground then broke up, the police and the strikers returning to Water Street.

AT LA PENITENCE STORE.

All day a sullen crowd hung about the entrance to La Penitence Store and on the bridge across the adjacant service canal. But it was not till about 1 p.m. that a row took place. The mob had been joined by another which arrived by way of Lombard Street. Sergeant-Major Franklin and a few policemen had tried to bar the way across the bridge, but they could not keep the people back, and all they could do was to follow them. Hundreds of men rushed towards the cooperage on the south side of the premises and gained access to the wharf by a side entrance, the main door in front having been closed previously. The s.s. *Salybia* was lying at the wharf with a large gang of labourers, both men and women, on board, against whom the spleen of the strikers was directed. As good fortune would have it, the ship was about six or eight feet from the wharf, and grasping the situation the officers ordered the stage leading ashore to be withdrawn and thus cut off approach to the vessel. Notwithstanding this, some of the strikers contrived to gain the main deck, but these were too few to work any harm and they were speedily fired on shore. Sub-Inspectors Gamble and Andrews had by this time put in their appearance and did all in their power to coax the people into leaving the wharf, but for a considerable time they could not accomplish anything. The labourers were determined, they said, to prevent the other labourers from working, and threatened them. But after their breath was exhausted they left with a mad rush. A quantity of old matting lay in the line of rush, among which scores of the people fell and rolled. There was a pile of sugar in the store packed to a height of about fifteen feet, and on this elevation the mob climbed and danced, shouting and sometimes howling in their glee. The turning point came when some sugar cane was found on the wharf, which Sub-Inspector Gamble insisted should be broken up into pieces and not carried in the whole sticks, his reason for so advising being too obvious to need mentioning. The sugar cane was promptly seized by the leaders who rushed from the wharf, the whole mob following them.

A PORTER INJURED.

Messrs. Wieting & Richter's store was also invaded on two occasions yesterday. In the first instance the mob ordered a porter named Jerome, who had been employed for a considerable time by the firm, to put down his truck and clear out of the store, which the man declined to do, whereupon he was struck most brutally on the mouth, one tooth being knocked out and several others renderd slack. The second time the same store was rushed into the people forced their way up a stairway from the wharf, where they encountered a lad who was suspected to be a labourer in hiding. He was flung downstairs with but scant ceremony. At the head of the stairway in question the crowd was stopped by some of the clerks and Mr. Richter, jnr., who was roughly handled and is stated to have received a cowardly blow on the head. He pointed out that the store was private property, which he had a right to defend from intrusion, and rushing at one of his assailants he kicked him in the orthodox manner. Word was then passed to the street that a strikes had been thus unkindly treated, and additions to the crowd already in the store followed, but nothing was done except to point out to Mr. Richter that he had acted wrongly—very wrongly indeed, in kicking a bigger man than he was. Mr. George Davis, a clerk, also received a clout at the same time as Mr. Richter got into difficulties.

AN INCREASE OF WAGES PROMISED.

In this way a decidedly lively day was passed. The police were assaulted several times. The pavements were blocked, and at times the vehicular traffic became jammed. The large stores put up their shutters early in the afternoon, and the retail dry-goods stores might well have done so too, as their trade yesterday was completely arrested. The wholesale premises of Messrs. J. P. Santos & Co. kept open after the others had closed, and the crowd having nowhere else to go, dropped in at Mr. Santos's office. Both of the partners, Mr. Santos and Mr. Pereira, immediately promised to give an increase in wages when it became necessary to employ outside labour, and on receiving this assurance the mob left, shouting at what they reckoned was a great victory of labour over capital.

All day in Water Street bright little happenings took place. At one time Inspector

Gamble played tug-of-war with the strikers to make the day pass off as a pleasant day should. He had seen a man with a stick and tried to take the "pow" away. Hitherto sticks had been conspicuous by their absence. The man refused to hand over the stick, but as the sub-Inspector had set his heart on having it, a struggle followed, Mr. Gamble being dragged from the pavement of Booker's hardware store to a point further south on the opposite side of the street, when the stick broke and settled the matter.

THE RIOT ACT READ.

By 5 p.m. the people deserted the north and south sections of the street and congregated between the B.G. Bank and the Stabroek Market. A force of armed police with bayonets fixed arrived at this juncture and were drawn up across Water Street at several points, but they did not assume the aggressive but merely tried to control the traffic. Mr. J. Brumell, Police Magistrate, Mr. E. A. V. Abraham, the Mayor, the Inspector General and others warned the people against acts of misconduct or violence, seeing no doubt that the mob appeared to be now in a dangerous frame of mind, judging by the frequent threats heard on either hand. Some of the strikers straggled away from Water Street, but it was not until night was approaching that the gathering entirely dispersed, the Police Magistrate having read the riot act on four occasions and repeated his warning to the men.

At about 8 p.m. a number of bakers in the city also struck for higher pay and indulged in a triumphal march through Carmichael Street.

OUTRAGE AND VIOLENCE BY THE MOB.

WHITE CITIZENS ASSAULTED AND HOUSES ATTACKED.

POLICE FIRE ON THE CROWD.

SEVEN KILLED AND SEVENTEEN WOUNDED.

(*From "The Daily Chronicle," Saturday, December 2nd.*)

After the Riot Act was read on the evening of the 30th November in Water Street at the west terminus of Regent Street and Robb Street, at the corner of Regent Street and Hincks Street and in Brickdam, by Mr. J. Brumell, Police Magistrate, the large crowds which had assembled in the business section of the city slowly dispersed, but the people did not go to their homes, but congregated in the provision shops of Bourda, Albertown, Wortmanville, Albuoystown and other outlying districts, to joke and laugh at their day's adventures. The prevailing opinion was that the riot act they had heard read was a bogus ceremony, because the King had not yet had an opportunity of hearing of the most excellent behaviour of his loyal subjects in Georgetown, more especially the wharf labourers and their aiders and abettors, among whom, it is disgraceful to mention, were men occupying positions which should have raised them above the level to which they sank in misguiding the more ignorant classes and urging them to continue, not the strike, but the riot; for there can be no denial of the statement that for several hours before the reading of the Riot Act the matter was no longer a strike. Gangs of loafers who seldom if ever worked had joined in and had taken the matter entirely out of the hands of the strikers, and their frequent acts of violence on the afternoon of Thursday at various wharf-stores showed plainly that the strike had merged into riot. Up to noon on Thursday, the people seemed both willing and anxious to listen to reason. They could not be accused of any misconduct at the interview they had in the Parade Ground with Inspector Kerr at 2.30 p.m., but later they threw reason and restraint to the winds, and those who knew the character of the negro in his wild moments also knew that the matter was coming to a head, and trouble of a serious nature was not far distant. On Friday morning at an early hour there was, however, much to promise that the matter was at an end, and that the people had taken to heart the warning which in a most serious way had been given them by police officers and others. But by 7.30 a.m. this hope was lost, large crowds mustering in localities they had dispersed from on the previous evening. The people in Georgetown at this time had committed no specific act which would have warranted harsh measures by the police, but in the outskirts of the town, and especially in the direction of La Penitence and Ruimveld where the police were not so strongly represented as elsewhere, the trouble started with such desperation on the part of the rioters that for the protection of life and property several shots were fired at Ruimveld, the sequel being that soon afterwards a cart was seen passing through the city with four persons lying in it who were in mercy being taken to the Colonial Hospital to see if their lives could be saved. Unfortunately all were not slightly wounded. Possibly it was supposed beforehand that the sight of the wounded would provide a salutary lesson for the others, but this result was not attained, and it was generally admitted that the riot in Georgetown was only resumed yesterday after the crowds saw the cart bearing the wounded from Ruimveld to the Hospital.

TERRIBLE SCENES NEAR HIGH STREET.

Yells rent the air, and threats and oaths were uttered, and before long a furious mob attacked the Portuguese Pawnbrokery with stones and sticks. Windows were smashed and the place was raided and rifled, the amount of the loss being stated to be about $3,000, but this figure cannot be relied on until after a more extensive survey of the loss and damage can be made. Mr. Humphrey's premises at the corner of Robb and High Streets was also sacked, plate-glass windows being smashed as if they were only worth a few pence, and here the loss was considerable. These premises were just renovated for the new business there.

FLYING CROWDS.

It was stern work for the police all day. Three-fourths of the populace of Georgetown seemed to have gone stark staring mad; but when the report was circulated that blood had been shed, the less plucky took to their heels and made good their escape in an easterly direction by Newmarket, Murray, Middle, Church, North, Robb, Regent and Charlotte Streets, also by way of South Street, Brickdam, Hadfield, Bent and D'Urban Streets, but having gained the safe side of Camp Street, they rallied, not for the purpose of returning but to take their misconduct up-town, where the more spirited had remained. Crowds assembled in all the streets mentioned, stopping vehicles in which white people were being conveyed to their homes or places of business. Gradually these mobs worked their way towards Water Street by various channels and entertained themselves by assaulting law-abiding colonists. One of these lawless gangs gave chase to a carriage which was conveying the Chief Justice along North Street towards High Street, but the coachman made good use of his horse and nothing more serious happened than the giving of a large number of promises to meet His Honour again. Several such chases occurred, but it was thought that a man like Papie Hill was perfectly safe. Not so, however; for the assistant Police Magistrate fared as badly as many and a good deal worse than the majority. As Messrs. P. H. R. Hill, J. K. D. Hill and S. Jones drove up to the City Police Court in the morning, a number of stones were thrown at the carriage, chiefly by women. The driver, who evidently was quite terrified, even to screaming, controlled his horse, and the gentlemen assisted by the bailiffs made their way to the Courts. Both Magistrates received wounds on the head, and Mr. Jones received injuries to his head and knee. Soon after a force of police arrived under Colonel Lushington, and fired on the people, who were then rioting in the direction of the Public Buildings. One man by the name of Archer, a painter, was struck down dead, and afterwards removed by the hospital ambulance. A guard of police were then stationed at the corner of High Street and the Brickdam, while a few were stationed at the Public Buildings gate.

FIRING IN THOMAS STREET.

In Thomas Street too some of the people were shot, and it cannot be deplored too deeply that in one instance at least one person was innocent of any riotous intention and was going towards a yard on the west side of the street, between Middle and New Market Streets, when a shot not aimed specially at her struck her. Around the next corner, in Newmarket Street, a lad named Harold Samuels, who, it is said, was on his way to purchase some iron bolts, was hit, a bullet passing through his left arm and lodging in the left side. The doctors did not feel justified in tampering with the bullet which had been lodged in his body lest it should hasten the lad's death, which took place, however, in a few hours.

AT THE HOSPITAL.

Every attention was at once given to the wounded on their arrival at the Colonial Hospital. The surgical ward, which accommodates nearly 100 patients, was happily far from crowded, and Dr. Barnes and his staff were able to treat the patients with all expedition. The Surgeon General was himself early on the scene and remained in the Hospital the greater part of the day. Seen by a representative during the early part of the afternoon the ward presented a delightfully spick and span appearance, and despite the pressure of work there was no lack of skilled attention for the sufferers, only two of whom were at that time considered to be in danger, but these were badly injured, and but faint hope was entertained of their recovery.

Several of the police were also treated at the hospital, mostly for head injuries, and many of the men could be seen on duty during the day wearing large head bandages, testifying to the fury of the mob at the various points where they came into serious conflict with the police.

Most of the dead were wounded about the head and face. The young man Davson, who expired about fifteen minutes after being admitted to the Hospital, had a bad skull wound, and practically no hope was entertained of his recovery from the first. Mrs. Lewis had received a bullet through the left eye, and the injuries of the others were mostly about the chest and face.

PARTICULARS OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Up to about 3 p.m. yesterday there were six killed and 17 wounded lying in the Colonial Hospital, the former being placed in the mortuary where a limited number of their relatives and friends were admitted who filled the air with cries of grief. The list of dead was lengthened through the death of the boy Samuel and it was feared that there would be

other additions. The official list of deaths which was furnished by the hospital authorities was made up of the following names:—

John Arthur, a cooper of 28 years, residing at lot 335, East Street, Georgetown, a Barbadian, who was shot in Brickdam, near High Street.

James Clarke, no address furnished, aged about 20 years, shot in Thomas Street.

Robert Walters, an old man about 60 years of age, residing at 350, East Street, a native of Barbados, who was going home with a friend and was struck by a bullet.

A young man named Davson, who was admitted to the hospital at 9.45 a.m., seriously wounded and expired at 10 a.m. He resided in Regent Street.

Matilda Lewis of 122, Regent Street, aged about 35 years, who was shot through the left eye while going in search of her brother James Rawlins.

Harold Samuels, aged about 17 years, a carpenter, shot in Newmarket Street through the left arm and in the left side. He was conveyed to the hospital and died in the course of the afternoon.

An unidentified man who was dead on his arrival but was admitted nevertheless.

THE WOUNDED.

The wounded, of whom two cases were considered almost hopeless, made up a far longer list. One of the cases which was thought to be beyond medical aid was that of a young Salvationist, a man, who was shot in the head. The following names of those who were injured were supplied on the authority of the Surgeon General:

Sarah Whitford, Ivy Lewis, Louisa Holder, Face Holder, John Brathwaite, Simeon Pickett, of Robb Street, Cecil Carrington, of Waterloo Street, Hubert Downes, of Lyng Street, Charles Frank, of Robb Street, Thomas Eversley of Charlotte Street, Emanuel Scott, of Kitty village, Nathaniel Haynes of Meadow Bank, Prince Holder of Ruimveld, and David Watson of 351, Newmarket Street. There was also another case in which a man had received a slight flesh wound which having been dressed, it was not necessary to detain the man, who was accordingly discharged from the hospital. Later in the afternoon there were further casualties, but not many.

THE GILT OFF THE GINGERBREAD.

The rioters, who had been inflamed into a state bordering on frenzy at the sight of the four prostrate and bleeding forms in the cart on its way from Ruimveld, had the gilt knocked off their gingerbread when they saw their friends in larger numbers falling dead and wounded around them. Up to about mid-day acts of violence were resorted to frequently, respectable citizens who were caught in the street having to shelter, run, or take a thrashing, and strange to say all three courses were taken. Sir T. C. Rayner, Attorney General, was so unfortunate as to drive through one of these crowds and was assaulted, having an abrasion on the hand and narrowly escaping worse things. Several houses were raided, among them being that of Mr. Brumell, Police Magistrate, corner of New Garden and South Streets. The interior of the place was wrecked, and amidst this terrible clatter, the Magistrate's daughter lay ill. Several residences in Main Street were stoned, and also others elsewhere, one at the corner of Robb and Light Streets receiving special attention at the cost of all the front windows. The telephone exchange at McInroy's Buildings was also attacked and damaged.

A WELCOME SHOWER.

As stated previously, the people in the afternoon at nearly every point of the city with the exception of the entrances to the Public Buildings were quieter though not thoroughly subdued. Threats still continued to be made but acts of violence became fewer in number and when a shower came on it served as a damper, and caused the streets to be cleared. It goes without saying that the stores in Water Street were closed. There was not sufficient room under the verandahs to afford shelter, and many of the rioters scampered towards the provision shops further in the town and to their homes in cases where they lived near by to get under cover. As every one knows, the black man is strongly tempted to indulge in "forty winks" when the rain is falling, and when he does not entirely yield to temptation he can only be regarded as half-awake. This happened yesterday, and for two hours or so in the afternoon the ranks of the rioters were somewhat thinned by desertions. Unfortunately the weather cleared considerably later and the people woke up again, but it was only at the Public Buildings that any great difficulty was experienced by the police towards the approach of evening, a man having been shot here by an artillery man, it was said. Trivial disturances happened in the outlying districts frequently and here the residents complained that adequate police protection was not afforded them. The heavy rain later in the evening effectually cleared the streets and by nine o'clock the business part of the town was practically deserted.

SUSPENSION OF THE CAR SERVICE.

The car service was suspended, which gave one of the conductors, a white man, an opportunity to get filled with rum. Though usually a quiet fellow, he lost his head completely and played the fool in Water Street. He abused the Inspector General to his face, and as the force of his example was bearing abundant fruit from the loafers who surrounded him his apprehension was ordered by Colonel Lushington. A policeman promptly took him by the collar and dragged him to a neighbouring wharf-store

for the time being, after which he was hustled off to police headquarters in Brickdam.

The report was prevalent throughout the city that the shooting at Ruimveld was done by the estate authorities. The manager, Mr. Ross, however, denies the report absolutely, and states that neither he nor any of the employees of the estate had anything whatever to do with the shooting.

THE PEOPLE MEET THE GOVERNOR.

SCENE AT PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

STRONG FEELING AGAINST THE INSPECTOR GENERAL.

At the conclusion of the meeting at the Parade Ground the people, headed by Mr. J. W. Davis, Mr. Thorne, and Dr. Roblehr marched down to the Public Buildings where His Excellency had promised to meet a deputation in order to hear the grievances of the people and to give them an assurance that he would do all in his power to give redress.

The three gentlemen named were accompanied by Mr. Wills, Dr. Wills, and about thirty other persons forced their way into the quadrangle before the gates could be closed.

Mr. Thorne, Mr. Davis and Dr. Rohlehr then proceeded to where His Excellency was standing in the upper corridor, and Mr. Thorne addressing him said that he would suggest that if an inquiry would be held into the people's grievances and His Excellency made a promise of that sort then he was sure that the people would disperse peaceably. He also suggested that the whole of the crowd should be admitted to hear what His Excellency said.

MR. DAVIS APPEALS TO THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency ordered the gates to be thrown open, and a crowd of several hundred people rushed into the quadrangle. After silence had been obtained with some difficulty, Mr. Davis said: Your Excellency, it is a momentous time in the history of this country and we thank you now for receiving the people. They are not able to tell you what are their grievances, but we shall assure you that they have some grievance and some just reason of complaint. These people we are trying to teach law and order to, and we wish Your Excellency to say in your own words that you have some sympathy for them and their grievance, and you will promise as the representative of His Gracious Majesty the King at the right time and in the proper place to cause a just and true inquiry to be made into them in order that they may if possible be eliminated. Our people at present are in a high state of tension, to which they have been brought partly by their own fault and partly perhaps through that of others, but we have promised that you will look into their grievances, and have brought the people to you in order that you might say something to them which will cause them to be peaceable and go home, inducing their friends to follow their good example. (Cheers).

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency speaking from the front of the portico, said: Men and women of Georgetown, I am extremely glad that you have followed the advice of Mr. Davis, Mr. Thorne and Dr. Rohlehr, and that you have come to see me at the Public Buildings of this colony face to face and to tell me what your grievances are. That is the right way of dealing with matters of this sort. If you break the law in connection with your grievances it is my duty as Governor of the colony, and as the person who has to protect the property and interests of the mercantile community, to protect them, but that does not prevent you from coming here as you have to-day in a peaceable and orderly manner and representing to me what your grievances are. Mr. Wood Davis and Mr. Thorne have told me your grievances as far as they are in a position to do so, but to-day our minds are not calm enough to enter into the details and to settle what is to be done, but I can assure all of you assembled here to-day that there shall be an inquiry into the state of your grievances, and if it is in my power I shall exercise my power to the fullest extent to redress those grievances (Cheers). Now you have heard from Mr. Davis and Mr. Thorne and Dr. Rohlehr that in your own interests you should go peaceably to your homes. Not only that, but you should exercise all the power you can to restrain your friends from committing breaches of the peace.

NO MORE SHOOTING.

Now if you will do that there will be no more trouble with the police; no more shooting. I regret more than I can say the sacrifice of valuable lives—(A voice: I doubt it)—No don't doubt it. I am a human being like yourselves and if you were in my place and I in yours then you would know I had the same feeling, and I do feel, and feel strongly, that these lives should have been taken. Nothing more will happen if you will go quietly to your houses and persuade others to do the same. Your grievances should be looked into and those persons selected to represent you shall represent the grievances in their own way. I shall not be alone when I see them, and there will be plenty of witnesses for you to know that I am dealing with the matter fairly and squarely to all parties. (Cheers). As I said just now we are not in that frame of mind which will enable us approach the subject of these grievances in a proper manner.

for to consider the further question which must afterwards arise as to how it came about that there should be such a loss of life. That will form the subject of a second inquiry, because I am going to put your grievance first. We cannot discuss anything further now and it remains for you to select your representatives who will tell your grievances to me. You shall be represented by Mr. Davis, Dr. Rohlehr and any other you select, and,I am sure that if you cannot trust me you can trust them (laughter). I will stand by them and they will stand by me and see fairplay.

ANOTHER APPEAL.

The crowd showing no inclination to disperse. Mr. Davis said: His Excellency has made certain pledges to you and gives his solemn word, and we ask you now to leave this enclosure and go home to your houses and endeavour to get your friends to follow your example, and the peace which has existed in this country for so many years will be preserved.

It was then suggested that half-a-dozen representatives should be selected to have a personal interview with His Excellency. Mr. Thorne and Mr. Davis endeavoured to make a choice, but a large number of persons crowded into the buildings the first man to speak to His Excellency being the father of the man who was shot in the Brickdam who said: "My son shot dead dead" to which His Excellency replied "I am going to make an inquiry into it later" which quite satisfied the old man, who went away.

His Excellency speaking to the delegates said that he would receive them at the Public Buildings at twelve o'clock to-day, and added, "I tried this morning to see the merchants but the merchants could not come here because you people were all out and would not let them come. At twelve to-morrow I will see you in my office and I will ask Mr. Wood Davis, Mr. Thorne and Dr. Rohlehr to be present."

One of the delegates: Ask Sir Henry Bovell.

His Excellency: I shall no doubt ask him to hold an inquiry. He is a very good man. As soon as the people are peaceable and go to their homes I will withdraw the police but cannot do that so long as you continue promenading the town and injuring the private buildings and property.

Another delegate: As a matter of fact it is not the strikers who are doing that.

His Excellency: Your grievances have brought out the centipedes. You should get the women, who only make things worse, away. It was the same in West Africa.

THREATS AGAINST THE INSPECTOR GENERAL.

While this was taking place an uproar arose in the Courtyard, and it was alleged that Colonel Lushington had threatened to shoot the people, one man shouting "Lushington said, I shoot the black people, and he'll shoot them 'to hell'."

Mr. Thorne who obtained a hearing with considerable difficulty said: At your request I and other gentlemen have come here to represent you, and His Excellency has made certain promises and to doubt them it is to doubt us. If Colonel Lushington made such a threat, as a peaceable subject of His Majesty the King, it will not be carried out (uproar). We, Mr. Davis, Dr. Rohlehr and myself promise to watch over your interest, and if it is found that there is an offender he will get his punishment. (Uproar and cries, "Let him come down and get his punishment.") I think that you all understand that in this colony there is only one Governor and he has given his assurance that he will look into your case. That shooting you refer to took place before Colonel Lushington knew that your representatives had seen the Governor. If the Governor says that a thing cannot be done nobody can do it. (Yes!)

His Excellency repeated his assurance to the crowd that he would hold an inquiry but without effect, and in a few minutes the whole mob invaded the building, His Excellency taking refuge with some officials in the Court of Policy Hall, the doors of which were fastened. The crowd rushed up and down the corridors yesterday for the Inspector General, and although a detachment of police arrived they were unable to eject the people.

Inspector Kerr proved highly popular, a dozen running to hold his horse when he arrived.

The following notice was issued yesterday to the heads of firms:—As it is necessary to increase the force for the protection of the city to-night as much as possible, the heads of the mercantile firms are requested to assist by instructing their employees to serve as special Constables, and for this purpose to attend at the Brickdam Police station at 4.30 this afternoon for the purpose of receiving instructions. —CHARLES T. COX.

WARSHIPS ON THE WAY.

As intimated in the telegraphic news the cruiser *Diamond* left Barbados for Georgetown shortly before 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, while the cruiser *Sappho* was to leave Trinidad at 5 o'clock. The *Diamond* is a new third-class cruiser of about 3,000 tons, carrying twelve guns and with a crew of about 350 men. She steams 22 knots, and should make the port, at full speed, in about fifteen hours, so that she should be in the river with this morning's tide. The *Sappho* is an older vessel, but slightly larger than the *Diamond*, and steams about 21 knots. If she left Trinidad at the hour stated she should also get into the river with this morning's tide. Two other cruisers, the *Latona* and the *Scylla*, are also at Port-of-Spain.

THE TUMULT SUBSIDES.

FURTHER DISORDERS, BUT A BETTER OUTLOOK.

STRIKE EXTENDS TO PLN. "DIAMOND."

(From the "Daily Chronicle," Sunday, December 3rd.)

After the tragic events of the day before a considerably calmer and less lawless demeanour characterised the strikers in Georgetown on the 2nd inst. and the mob which, since the beginning of the disturbances, has been associated with them. There was still, however, and particularly in the earlier hours of the forenoon, a considerable element of rowdyism and in some instances white pedestrians who happened to meet the gangs of roughs of both sexes from the lower quarters of the city which gathered almost instantly on the appearance of what they took for an easy victim were only saved from serious molestation by seeking the nearest haven of shelter. As it was, throughout the day respectable citizens were frequently stopped in the less frequented streets by gangs of youths and young women, many armed with sticks, and threatened with a beating if they did not part with some of their money. Cries of "Blood for blood," and "A life for a life" were frequently heard among the rowdy element, but on the whole the feeling had considerably subsided yesterday. Happily the continuous heavy rain of the previous evening had cleared the streets, and the renewal of the disturbances which was feared at nightfall did not take place. A further outbreak, in fact, was nipped in the bud by the weather conditions.

Now that the deplorable events of Friday are being seen in their true perspective public opinion is being focussed on the initiation of the firing at Pln. Ruimveld, Brickdam and Thomas Street. It is clear that the authorities will be greatly mistaken if they consider that the strong feeling in connection with these events is confined to the threatening mob whose attitude rendered the regrettable step necessary. The feeling among the respectable and law-abiding working classes, some of whom had relatives killed or injured, is, however, practically entirely due to the fact that innocent blood has unavoidably been shed. The death of the woman, Mrs. Lewis, who was instantly killed by a rifle ball in the left eye, was, it is fairly clear, due to the glancing of a bullet from the shingle wall of one of the houses, and in other cases, among these being the youth Harold Samuel, similar unfortunate wounding took place. To the fact that innocent victims are numbered among the killed and injured is due the feeling among the working people, who forget that the presence of otherwise orderly citizens among the mob could not possibly be known to the police when the firing occurred. The Mayor yesterday did some useful work in quieting the feeling, by explaining how the glancing bullets did unexpected injury, to the groups of men and women who had gathered about the street corners discussing the events of the previous day.

The inquiry into the shooting affray, which is usual in such cases, will be held in due course.

THE SCENE IN WATER STREET.

Water Street was again in possession of armed police yesterday morning and any development of the rowdyism in this quarter of the city was thus impossible. A somewhat alarming incident, however, occurred during the morning, a woman of notorious character, who is said to be related to one of the Thomas Street victims, approaching one of the white officers on duty in a threatening manner and shouting that she would have a white man's blood in revenge for her relative who had been killed. The officer put her off for the moment with a joke, and the woman, espying a stout elderly citizen who seemed to be easier game, rushed at him and would probably have inflicted a dangerous injury had the gentleman not found refuge in Messrs. Baldwin & Co.'s premises, the virago drawing a huge prospecting knife as the fleeing citizen disappeared from view. The officer and P.C. 2,276 Gilbert rushed up and disarmed the woman and had her conveyed to the lock-up. One or two of the merchants who had partially opened their premises closed their shops after this incident, and as on Friday business was practically entirely suspended in the street throughout the day. The car service was also suspended all day, which was probably fortunate, as in many of the thoroughfares threatening and noisy crowds gathered readily whenever an opportunity appeared to present itself for working mischief of any kind. The streets and the outlying districts, however, were fairly efficiently patrolled by the special constables who had been enrolled, by drafts of the police and cycle company of the Artillery.

The work of the police both in Water Street and throughout the other parts of the city is worthy of special mention. Since the beginning of the disorders the police have had both a dangerous and an extremely fatiguing duty to perform, and it must be said they have risen to the occasion in a manner worthy of all praise. They were tactful, zealous and uncomplaining, and if some of them have been airing grievances of late this certainly did not interfere in the slightest degree with the efficiency of their services from first to last.

A disorderly scene was witnessed during the afternoon in the Brickdam, which necessitated the arrest of about half-a-dozen rowdy females. The arrival of rations for the police on duty at this point was the signal for a rush by a rabble of women of the centipede persuasion who speedily got the bread intended for the police men into their clutches and proceeded to de

vour it. The police readily got the upper hand, however, and as stated the ringleaders were apprehened and bundled off to the lock-up.

THE MOB AT THE RAILWAY GOODS YARD.

On Friday a gang of the strikers with a considerable addition of rowdy characters raided the goods yard of the Demerara Railway Company at Kingston and compelled the men who were at work loading and unloading the goods waggons to stop work, one of the men receiving a somewhat severe beating during the fracas. The rowdies again returned to the yard next morning and the operation was repeated, the consequence of which has been a complete disorganisation of the goods traffic. The passenger trains, however, were run as usual.

STRIKERS AND EMPLOYERS.

Some effort was made on the 2nd inst. to arrive at a compromise between the original strikers and the employers. A number of the men's representatives waited on Mr. J. P. Santos during the morning, and subsequently Mr. Santos headed a body of the men, numbering about thirty, to the Public Buildings, where His Excellency was in attendance. The procession passed along Water Street without incident and in a perfectly orderly way, but on approaching the Public Buildings a crowd of disorderly females rushed forward from the direction of Lombard Street uttering shouts, and apparently ready to foment any mischief which might develop. The gates at this time were practically deserted, however, and on the leaders of the men warning the mob to retreat they moved away. Mr. Santos then entered and the gates were closed. Shortly afterwards His Excellency, accompanied by Mr. Santos, advanced to the gate and addressed a few words to the men, who listened in a respectful and orderly manner. He said that all he could say at that moment was that he would do all he could for them. He had heard what Mr. Santos had to say, and he (Mr. Santos) had been speaking on their behalf, but of course Mr. Santos was not the only man who employed labour. His Excellency added that he was now going to see personally what he could do for the men, and he would like to see one or two of them later in the day. "Good-bye, lads," he concluded and the men, after a respectful reply, separated. His Excellency afterwards saw a small deputation of the men and heard a statement of their case. He will meet the employers to-morrow at 11 30, when a compromise may be arrived at. Some of the employers are reported to be willing to make some increase in the rate of wages. Inspector Kerr also, it may be mentioned, endeavoured to get over the difficulty between the men and the employers by stating the position of the latter, and advising the men to try to settle the matter in an orderly way, and his advice was evidently acted upon so far as the more responsible section of the strikers were concerned.

His Excellency left the Public Buildings about 2 o'clock without incident of any kind. There was, happily, absolutely no molestation of public officials yesterday, except in one instance.

A large number of the strikers and others assembled at the Parade Ground during the forenoon, and were addressed by Father Cary-Elwes, Dr. Rohlehr and others, who strongly urged the men to adopt a conciliatory attitude and appealed for orderly behaviour. The appeal on many of the men seemed to have a good effect, and the crowd dispersed, the majority again making their way towards Water Street and the vicinity.

THE WARSHIPS.

The cruisers *Diamond* and *Sappho*, which were telegraphed for from Barbados and Trinidad respectively, were expected to arrive off the river about noon yesterday, but up till 6 o'clock last night they had not been reported by the lightship. As the neap tides are coming on it is not quite clear whether either of them will be able to enter the river. In any event, however, a contingent of bluejackets from both vessels will no doubt be landed. Yesterday the steamers *Massaruni* and *Parika* put to sea for the purpose of bringing the men ashore, the intention being that when they were landed they should be marched to the Public Buildings, where His Excellency was to meet the officers and arrange for the distribution of the seamen at whatever points in the town might be considered necessary. The arrangements which may be made to-day or to-morrow will, of course, be dependent upon the consultation with the officers of the warships and the position of affairs in the city. The commanders of the vessels will, it is expected, put up at Government House.

FURTHER INCIDENTS IN WATER STREET.

Although the streets were crowded yesterday the general tone of the people was far more peaceable, but the excitement had not sufficiently abated to permit the relaxation of the slightest vigilance on the part of the police. All day long Water Street seethed with life, crowds gathering from time to time with marvellous rapidity, and but for the tactful management of Inspector Kerr who was in charge of the police arrangements in that important thoroughfare there would have undoubtedly been another serious outbreak of rowdyism. As it was only a few stores opened their doors—side and back doors principally—and the work of the B. G. bank was carried on with the large iron doors protecting the principal entrance securely fastened.

WORK OF THE SPECIAL CONSTABLES.

On Thursday in answer to the call of the Government a number of special constables were enrolled, and late in the afternoon some fifty or sixty presented themselves at the Brickdam police station for the purpose of receiving instruction as to their duties. The first thing to be accomplished was the arming of this little corps, and the few spare rifles, with accompanying ammunition, available at the Brickdam were served out to a number of ex-volunteers and militiamen. The remainder of the men were armed with long hardwood staves, and then under the command of Capt. Barklie the company marched to Eve Leary, where a Lee-Enfield magazine rifle, bayonet, and ten rounds of ball cartridge were served out to each man. As the working of the rifle was strange to many of the men a short instruction class was held by Capt. Clear, and then the company was put through a little rough drill, sufficient to enable them to form fours fairly quickly and to march with some show of military order. The company was then marched back to the Brickdam where shortly before eight they were dismissed for an hour.

On the reassembling of the men instructions were given as to their duty, and although there was nothing gloriously brilliant for them to do yet the work undertaken of patrolling the city throughout the night was extremely useful, inasmuch as it permitted a considerable number of constables to obtain a little rest, which had certainly been well earned. The company was split up into squads of three with a corporal in command, some member who had had some militia or volunteer training being appointed to that rank, and three policemen were added making each squad seven strong in all. The first guards left the Brickdam at ten o'clock and proceeded to patrol the districts allotted to them, the city being roughly divided into six districts for that purpose. The first patrols were on duty from ten o'clock until one a.m. on Saturday morning when the relief squads came on and remained on duty until four.

USEFUL RAIN.

The orders were that any assemblage of people were to be kept moving, but that there was to be no firing until the patrols were first attacked. The great fear of the authorities was that there should be an outbreak of incendiarism, but Dame Nature took a hand in the game in a most vigorous way, and it is safe to say that the first patrols had not gone a dozen yards before every man was drenched to the skin. Although such a condition of affairs was extremely uncomfortable for the unfortunate special constables and policemen, yet it had the effect of completely clearing the streets, and the majority of the reports when the patrols were relieved were that the only living things seen on the streets were a few stray dogs, while the report of a small mounted force, who patrolled around with sticks only, organised by Mr. W. M. Payne, was to the same effect.

The men, half of whom came off duty at 4 o'clock in the morning, were ordered to parade again at five, but for some time their services were not required. The funeral of four of the unfortunate victims of the fury on Friday were to take place on Saturday morning, and some apprehension was entertained as the possibility of a demonstration after the ceremony. "Payne's cavalry" went out as a sort of reconnoitring party, carefully avoiding the route of the funeral procession and kept to the side streets, and on their return they reported that the people were perfectly orderly and quiet. Some time after, however, somewhat disquieting news was received as to the attitude of the crowd which had assembled, and a patrolling party, ten strong, was sent out with instructions to patrol the side streets in the neighbourhood of Louisa Row, and in the event of any disturbance arising to take rigorous measure to suppress it. The march through the district showed that the great majority of the people were at that time contenting themselves with discussing affairs with their neighbours while standing at their house doors, but there was not the slightest sign of rowdyism or any attempt at stone throwing. In fact, all over the city throughout the day there was a commendable absence of the use of missiles.

RIOTING AT DIAMOND.

In the meantime news was received that rioting between the blacks and coolies had been broken out at Pln. Diamond, and a mixed force of special constables and police, 27 strong, followed by a portion of the cycle section of the artillery were despatched to that place. More men could not at the time be spared, for owing to the fact that the Banks were closed on Friday the money requisite for the payment of wages had not been sent up, and further outbreaks were reported. Fortunately, however, none occurred although a message for more men was received from Diamond, a request which Colonel Lushington was unable to comply with. A request was also received for the supply of an armed guard to convey the money for the payment of labourers on Booker's East Coast estates, from the Bank to the railway station, and also the money requisite for the payment of wages at Messrs. de Jonge and Smith, about $13,000 in silver. For this duty a squad of eight were told off, but there was considerable delay at the Bank owing to the fact that the lock of the canisters in which the money was to be placed had all been broken, and it was while the guard was standing easy outside the Bank premises that the nearest approach to an outbreak came. The rumour went through the crowd like lightning that one young man had a revolver in his possession, and was

threatening to shoot anyone who interfered with him. The street was in an uproar at once, and the consequences would have been most serious but for the tactful management of Inspector Kerr and Sergt.-Major Manly. Inspector Kerr in turn cajoled and "cussed" the crowd, and finally set to work marching up and down manufacturing cigarettes for all and sundry who cared to apply. Of course the mob trooped after him, and as the delivery of each cigarettes was delivered to the accompaniment of a little sound advice it was not long before comparative quiet and order was again obtained. The most serious incident was that which preceded the arrest of a well-known character named "Daisy" who made a determined attempt to attack a passer-by with a knife, but was overpowered.

TOBACCO AND ADVICE.

At about 2 p.m. a large crowd surrounded Mr. E. A. V. Abraham, the Mayor, in Water Street, opposite the store of Messrs. Booker Bros. The Mayor was rather generous to them and distributed coppers in profusion. As usual in such cases a good deal of scuffling ensued, resulting in a fight between two young men, which was put down by Inspector Kerr. From money Mr. Abraham began to share tobacco from a parcel which he had in his hand. The people at first were so anxious and eager that it was resolved to get them in a line before the distribution. This, however, was soon given up as too difficult a job to accomplish, and sharing was commenced. The Mayor soon found himself surrounded by about four or five dozen men and being pushed in every direction. The desire for tobacco was so overwhelming that at one time it was thought the very cigar which he was smoking would have been taken away. While the scramble for tobacco was going on on one side of the street, a fight ensued over the coins which had previously been thrown out, and Mr. Kerr having quieted the pugilists, he turned in the direction of the tobacco, and succeeded in rescuing the Mayor, who then made his way to his office in America Street, several people following. At this time hundreds of people had gathered at Regent Street corner, and Mr. Wood Davis arrived and gave them advice, stating that the Governor had promised to look into their grievance. Three merchants had already been seen, he added, and an increase had been promised by them. Two more would also be seen later. With respect to the shooting, a Royal Commission would be appointed, and if Colonel Lushington was to be punished he would be punished. At these last words the people expressed the desire that the Colonel should be punished with death, and instantly. Mr. Davis asked them to disperse, but without effect. Shortly after a small body of "centipedes" came from the direction of Charlestown, and were stopped by Inspector Kerr, who proved to be very popular. Some voices were heard saying, "This man must be made Inspector-General: he is the man for peace." One man who surpassed all shouted, "If you can eat plantain and salt-fish come to the black man home." The crowd hung about this vicinity for hours conducting themselves in a lawless manner, and although the evening was wet there was a good deal of shouting, singing and general rowdyism in the streets.

ATTACK ON A RUMSHOP.

A few men, about half-a-dozen, attempted to break open the door of the rumshop at the corner of Light and Regent Streets, shortly after 1 p.m., demanding rum from the shopkeepers, but were dispersed by a small body of police under Inspector Gamble.

THE INJURED.

It has been learned from the Colonial Hospital that among those who were injured in the riots, and are now in the surgical ward, there have been no more deaths. The patients are gradually progressing towards recovery, although in two or three cases the condition of the patients is serious. There have been no new admissions since those reported yesterday and no fresh out-patients have received treatment. In the case of the police it appears that they have escaped with very little injury throughout the riots. Dr. Hodgson, who is in control of the police ward at the hospital, and police doctor in general, has only attended to one case, on Thursday afternoon. A number of the men, however, had evidently made rough bandages for themselves on Friday.

PRISONERS BEGGING FOR MERCY.

At an early hour yesterday, Colonel Lushington ordered the cells to be emptied for an inspection of about 20 male and 3 female prisoners. Everyone was identified with the offence for which he was arrested. Two were immediately released, because of their previous good conduct, while in five other cases where the men's offences were not of a very serious nature the prisoners were returned to the cells until last evening, when they were cautioned and released under a promise that they would go to their homes and remain there quietly. In all the other instances the prisoners, who begged hard for mercy, were put back in the cells to be kept there until it was found convenient to institute prosecutions against them for their several offences. None begged for pardon more than the women, and certainly none howled more dismally than they. But they were told that if pity there was, it was because more of their sort had not yet been captured. This will no doubt prove a warning to the other women who took an active part in the rioting, but who for the present have escaped punishment. The male prisoners now that their day of reckoning had come, threw the blame on the women, and one man stood forth

before the Inspector General and said "The woman led me into this trouble. They ought to be here."

"Quite right" answered Colonel Lushington "they will be caught to-day." This promise has since been redeemed, and last night more than one ill-conducted woman pased the night in a cell, with a hard, cold greenheart floor as a bed. Several alarming cases of hysterics occurred, but in the Brickdam police station yesterday and last night this was not considered a notifiable disease, the self-acting sore-throat cure being left to work itself out.

ROWDYISM AT RUIMVELD.

Several cases of rowdyism occurred yesterday near La Penitence, where the two prisoners brought down last night from Ruimveld were captured. One of two attempts were made to mob law-abiding citizens, and here it was that Mr. G. W. Gordon, of the General Register office, Victoria Law Courts, was attacked. Mr. Gordon was passing along the road leading from La Penitence to Ruimveld in a cab with a friend, when he was spotted as a special constable and attacked. A scuffle followed, out of which the hard-pressed constable came with a large and painful wound on the leg, caused by a cowardly blow with either an angular stick or blunt bladed weapon.

THE EAST BANK HELD BY AN ARMED FORCE.

At about 8 a.m. yesterday a message was received at police headquarters on Brickdam that some of the factory hands of Diamond estate on the East Bank had struck work for higher wages, and in town it was feared that the situation there had or might become critical. Grinding operations had commenced when the factory porters and sugar-curers demanded an increase in their wages. The former, who had hitherto received 36 cents a day, demanded 48 cents, while the sugar-curers, whose daily wage was 40 cents, asked for 56 cents.

Mr. Fleming, the manager, seeing that the hands had been influenced for the worse by the example of the people of Georgetown and La Penitence, and were inclined to be violent, lost no time in communicating with the police, whose prompt action in holding the entire East Bank by armed forces cannot be too highly commended. Ruimveld was held by sub-Inspector Hill, there was a detachment of the Artillery with bicycles at Providence, and a stronger force of twenty armed policemen and special constables, under Captain Barklie and sub-Inspector Andrews, was despatched by five carriages to Diamond. On arriving there it was found that there was a strong feeling of unrest among a section of the labourers, and although the matter was not desperate, there was abundant evidence that the manager of the estate had not acted unwisely in seeking assistance. Steps were immediately taken to protect the works from injury. The big gate leading to the factory was closely guarded, the police and constables taking spells at this important point, and entry to the buildings was denied to all but the labourers who were known to be loyal to the estate authorities; and these it may be stated to their credit, were not a few. A fairly large crowd assembled outside the gate referred to, not composed entirely, however, of strikers, many who assembled being quiet men and women who, although willing to work, could not do so because grinding had been suspended for the time being in consequence of the strike. The people were treated with tact; nothing was done to anger them, and as the hours passed they tried in their own way to be friendly by throwing bits of canter across the intervening canal. By afternoon they were in capital spirits, and to prevent any inconvenience to the people the week's wages were paid. All this acted in a beneficial manner, and by 5 p.m. it was clear that the armed force could with absolute safety be withdrawn; but Captain Barklie and Inspector Andrews preferred to wait for a couple of hours longer, and before their departure the people had entirely withdrawn from the entrance to the factory. Those of them, however, who were still hanging round the uncultivated space in this locality were spoken to in a kindly way and warned against being led away into doing anything which would tend to bring themselves into trouble and distress upon those who were dependent on their exertions as bread-winners. The armed force, whose comfort had been most carefully considered during their stay by the manager, then withdrew, proceeding by the carriages which had conveyed them from town to the other guarded posts. At Ruimveld they were joined by some of the police there, for the purpose of handing over two tired-looking and low-spirited prisoners who had been arrested and who were lodged for the night in a cell at the Brickdam station. The special constables were thereafter dismissed, being previously requested to attend parade at 6 a.m. to-day.

ALLEGED OUTBREAK IN NEW AMSTERDAM.

The report was persistent in Georgetown on the 2nd inst. that strikes and rioting had broken out in New Amsterdam, but a telegram to our correspondent brought a reassuring reply. There has been no disturbance he reports. Probably the rumour had its origin in the fact that some extra porters employed in connection with Messrs. Sprostons' steamers in the neighbouring county refused to accept the wages offered them—eight cents per hour. In consequence boys were engaged in their place.

TWO QUIET DAYS.

OPENING OF INQUEST.

ARRIVAL OF THE WARSHIPS.

(*From "The Daily Chronicle," Tuesday, December 5th.*)

Georgetown woke up on Sunday morning to find the city effectively patrolled by small parties of sturdy seamen and marines from H.M.S *Sappho*, who during the forenoon were joined by another landing party from the cruiser *Diamond*. But for the unwonted scene of armed blue-jackets and police patrolling the thoroughfares and the occasional rousing of the echoes by sharp words of command the appearance of the streets was not greatly different from that of an ordinary Sunday morning. There was a greater feeling of confidence among the white residents, who were able to move about in almost all quarters of the city without molestation, the gangs of rowdies who had established a reign of terrorism on Friday and Saturday having entirely disappeared from the streets. Yesterday business was resumed everywhere, and it was evident, although the streets were crowded and the excitement caused by the recent events had by no means completely subsided, that the police had the situation thoroughly in hand. Small levies of men had been made on most of the police stations in the country districts and the augmented force thus obtained, together with the force of nearly two hundred seamen and marines on duties througout the city, gave Colonel Lushington complete control of the position. During the day it was found necessary to send drafts of police from the city to Plne. Versailles and Nismes, where disturbances had been reported, but this did not interfere in any way with the effective patrolling of the city. Lieutenant Cameron, with a party of bluejackets from the *Diamond*, also crossed to the West Bank, the police accompanying the naval force in their civil capacity. Fortunately there was no serious development of the disturbances at any of the estates. Nismes being reported quiet at a comparatively early hour. Since the beginning of the disorders police have been despatched from the city to Plne. Diamond, Houston, Versailles and Nismes, but in no case has there been any serious development. Houston was also reported quiet early yesterday afternoon, but the estate authorities asked for protection for a little longer, which was, of course, granted.

"SAPPHO'S" MEN IN A SCRIMMAGE.

Perhaps the most serious disturbance during Sunday and yesterday was that caused between 9 and 10 o'clock on Sunday night by the appearance of a body of police under Inspector Kerr, who was accompanied by Captain Hodges of the *Sappho*, in the Bourda district for the purpose of effecting the arrest of six persons. A force from the *Sappho* accompanied the police and a scuffle ensued while the arrests were being made. One of the petty officers of the *Sappho* had his tunic cut by a blow from a cutlass, only the thick roll of paper which he happened to have in his pocket at the time saving him from a serious injury. Twelve arrests in all were made at this time, and eleven of the prisoners were subsequently charged at the Police Court with gambling. All of the ringleaders in the riots have not yet been captured, several, it is understood, being still in hiding. Altogether between forty and forty-five arrests have been made in connection with the riots.

ARRIVAL OF THE WARSHIPS.

The cruisers *Sappho* and *Diamond* did not arrive, as was anticipated, on Saturday forenoon, but the former got into the river with the evening tide, and a force of seamen and marines was landed immediately on the vessel coming to anchor. The force was divided between the Eve Leary barracks and the Brickdam, but after the arrival of the *Diamond* the men from the *Sappho* were grouped together at Eve Leary and the Brickdam station was given over to the men landed from the former vessel.

The third-class cruiser *Diamond*, of the Particular Service squadron, arrived in the river from Barbados about 10 o'clock on Sunday morning and anchored off the America stelling. She had been detained by heavy and misty weather and had some difficulty in making the port. The *Diamond* is a three-funnelled vessel, of 3.000 tons, carries 12 guns, has a crew of nearly 300 and is commanded by Capt. H. H. D. Tothill. She was launched at Birkenhead last year, and was commissioned at Devonport in February last for service in the West Indies under the recent naval redistribution scheme, her station being Bermuda during the absence of the Particular Service squadron from West Indian waters. She was at Barbados while the white troops were being removed from that island and her next call was to have been St. Lucia during the removal of the troops there. After a call at Grenada she was due to arrive at Georgetown on a six days' visit on the 24th inst. She is one of the fastest cruisers which have visited West Indian waters, having made 21¾ knots at her speed trials. Her draught on entering the river was 16 feet forward and about 18 feet aft. The *Sappho*, which is commanded by Captain Hodges, is a second-class cruiser, built in 1891, of 3,400 tons and 20½ knots, and was lately drill ship of the Royal Naval Reserve in the Firth of Forth. She has recently been attached to the Atlantic Fleet and arrived at Trinidad on the 28th ult., from Halifax, N.S. She carries 272 men and eight guns, but had also on board a contingent of men from another cruiser at present at Port-of-Spain.

About eighty seamen and marines were landed from the *Diamond* on her arrival, Lieutenants Ducat and Harvey and sub-Lieutenant Creagh being in charge. A couple of maxims were also landed, and the men were at once put on patrol duty in company with armed police. Altogether about 75 seamen and marines are quartered at the Brickdam station, and a somewhat larger number at Eve Leary.

MEETING OF EMPLOYERS.

In accordance with his promise to the strikers on Saturday, His Excellency met the employers at the Public Buildings yesterday at 11.30 for the purpose of seeing if a compromised could be arrived at. His Excellency left Government House, accompanied by Captain Tothill, shortly after 11 o'clock and drove to the Public Buildings by way of Water Street, his only escort being a policeman cycling behind. There were present at the meeting, which was held in private, Messrs. A. P. P. Mackey, Russell Garnett, J. H. de Jonge, J. P. Santos, A. Summerson, C. G. Wyatt and G. H. Richter, together with the Government Secretary. The employers agreed that a minimum wage of a quarter day's pay should be paid to wharf labourers; for example, if a man were engaged on a job which lasted only half-an-hour, or for any time under a quarter day, he should be paid, not for the actual time he might work, but for a quarter day. His Excellency suggested also that the Chamber of Commerce should draft a tariff to include the rates of pay for all classes of work at the wharves, which would of course be binding on both parties, and a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will be held as early as possible for this purpose.

A POLICEMAN'S DEATH.

On Sunday the funeral took place with military honours of P.C. Howard, who died from the effects of a blow he had received on the chest with a brick thrown at him by one of the rioters. David Watson, a lieutenant in the Salvation Army, who received a bullet wound in the head in Newmarket Street on Friday and was removed to the Colonial Hospital in an extremely precarious condition has also died. With regard to this case, it is stated that the man was not shot by the police but by a civilian who fired several shots from a window, and also succeeded in shooting a militiaman. The lad Harold Samuel, who died in the Colonial Hospital on Friday afternoon, was sent to purchase some iron bolts for the completion of some work he had been hired to perform as a carpenter in Queenstown Ward. In Newmarket Street a militiaman passed him in a cab and shouted to him that the bugle had sounded to call out the militia, and Samuel being a militiaman was returning towards East Street, where he lived, for the purpose of getting his belt when he saw that shots were being fired ahead. He immediately went to an unenclosed yard on the north side of Newmarket Street and was standing with another young fellow under a tree. Shots had been fired by the police at the corner of Thomas and Newmarket Streets, in the vicinity of which, it will be remembered that several people were fatally hit, and while this terrible scene was being enacted, several shots rang out at the next street corner, from premises at the corner of Camp Street, and it was said that it was at this time that Samuel threw up his arms and fell. He called on his companion to raise him and was taken to the hospital where he made a clear statement of the case to several persons who visited him. Colonel Lushington when he heard of the matter expressed regret; he denied that he shot the lad, as had been stated, and he asked that those who were in a position to furnish information be advised to come to him as early as possible so that he might obtain a warrant of arrest in respect to the shooting of Samuel and the Salvation Army lieutenant, provided that the information was of such a nature as would justify this step.

THE WOUNDED IN HOSPITAL.

Yesterday the wounded in hospital were progressing in a satisfactory way, although it cannot be concealed that there are some serious cases under treatment. Apart from the list of seventeen wounded published on Saturday, it has been ascertained that there are a few other cases. But these were comparatively trivial, and the people, perhaps fearing that they would be identified with some offence and prosecuted, elected to seek the aid of druggists in getting their injuries attended to.

It has been observed and commented on that some of those who were killed and a fairly large percentage of the wounded were inoffensive persons, and an explanation of this most regrettable feature has been made. It is thought that through a strong feeling of humanity the shooting on the whole was most inaccurate, with the result that the ringleaders who were in most cases the parties at whom aim was taken, or rather at whom aim was not taken escaped, and persons standing in the rear became the victims. Col. Lushington related a happening to a representative which would go to support this. He stated that a man whose courage could not be questioned ventured to within a short distance of the police while shooting was going on. He was a dangerous fellow at close quarters, and he was ordered to be shot at, but notwithstanding that he was so near, shot after shot was discharged at him without harming him. Standing face to face with the police he braved the desperate situation, striking himself on the chest and inviting the police to kill him. It was only when it seemed likely that he would

be charged at that he desisted and cleared out without having a hair of his head harmed. "He was a brave man" said Colonel Lushington." And although I was bound to order him to be fired at, personally I felt glad that the plucky fellow managed to escape. I should have been extremely sorry to see such a brave man killed."

STRIKE OF CAR CONDUCTORS.

On Sunday morning the car conductors of the Electric Company struck for higher pay. They were interviewed outside the company's offices by a reporter to whom they furnished the facts of their case. They were in no way disorderly, and in their attitude to the management they were respectful. They said that a conductor's pay was five cents an hour for the first year and six cents an hour after serving for twelve months. "Working steadily," one of them said, "We can only earn 64 cents a day, and that is not enough for men of our class. If we could manage to earn 80 cents a day that would be fair and reasonable. It seemed likely that there would be another suspension of the car service, but four conductors declined to take part in the strike and their four cars were kept running. Mr. Gray, the manager, would have taken the others to the car-barn at La Penitence to talk the matter over, but just as a start was about to be made, a party of marines were landed at Holmes stelling, and the dissatisfied conductors, like many others rushed off to the wharf to have a look at the handy men. Yesterday they all turned out to work, having decided not to inconvenience the company, but to endeavour to attain their end by appealing to their employers for an increase of pay.

A WELCOME FROM THE LATE RIOTERS.

As each party of blue jackets and marines landed on Sunday they were mobbed and welcomed by some of the very people whose misconduct had rendered their presence necessary in Georgetown, but it was soon discovered that the boys from the big ships in the river were not particularly wishful of fraternising with strangers until they were able to judge who was who. All Sunday and yesterday they patrolled the town, a policeman accompanying each batch to show them the way about. They certainly would have killed a man had it not been for a policeman. A silly loafer had for some time been jeering at the policeman, and at length he became threatening, whereupon six rifles were aimed at him and a funeral would have taken place soon had not the policeman got between the sailors and the now fast-retreating rowdy and thus preventing the former from firing.

No sooner had the blue jackets taken control of the streets, than the police started to work in arresting those of the rioters who had been spotted. This duty fell to the portion of Mr. Kerr, who with a body of police, proceeded to Lombard Street, and pulled out some well-known villains. "Mr. Kerr all dis time been leading we to t'ink he is we friend, but now story done he is de very man to turn round and burn we." Such remark, as this were heard on every hand, and centipedes raised their fingers warningly to their friends and said "Ent you always know never to trust a policeman," but theirs was the sort of wisdom which comes after the event.

THE MAYOR'S EFFORTS.

As the result of several interviews the Mayor, Mr. E. A. V. Abraham has had with merchants, it is hoped that certain practices by wharfingers, will be stopped. Representations were made that the labourers lost some of their working time until certain carts in the earnings of which one or more wharfingers were interested, were available. A similar representation was made with regard to delays for the engagement of favoured lighters. Mr. Abraham informed a representative yesterday that it had been decided that this sort of thing must be stopped, and in future wharfingers would not be permitted to own carts. He had been approached by the stevedores who were also dissatisfied with their earnings, and had, he stated yesterday, reason to think that some concession would eventually be made by the employers, the wage asked for being $1 44 a day. As far as the wharf hands are concerned, they are not averse to the idea of being paid in accordance with the amount of work performed, for they said, this would enable a strong man to earn more than one who was less robust.

APPEALS FROM THE PULPIT.

Through a feeling of insecurity comparatively small congregations attended divine service on Sunday morning. Dean Caswell at the conclusion of a sermon he preached in St. George's Cathedral appealed to his hearers to try to influence others to orderly behaviour and expressed regret that the city had lost its good name as a law-abiding community. Similar references were made in the other churches.

DETAILS OF THE RUIMVELD RIOT.

Our East Bank correspondent writes:—The riot at Ruimveld commenced on Wednesday at mid-day with a porters' strike for higher wages. The porters were then shipping molasses, and East Indians were used in their place next day. On Friday morning fire was put, as usual, but earlier an evil agent in one "Long Walk," a building-hand at one of the strainers, had been at work in forcing hands from the building and made them understand that no one was to work without an increase of pay. Two boxes, clarifiers were made, however, but later all

the black hands struck, and by 5 o'clock a veritable pandemonium prevailed in which threats were being freely expressed and the building yard seemed to be a fighting area. The artillery then arrived. Subsequently there was a reinforcement of the rowdy element by a large body from La Penitence side and thence all hope of coming to any understanding was lost, as one could not rightly tell what was wanted. Word was carried aback as to what was prevailing, and soon the cane-cutters came and added a more threatening aspect to the situation. They could be easily distinguished by their brandishing of cutlasses. The staff came in for abuse, especially Messrs. Ross and Juta, being manager and deputy, respectively. The manager was assaulted and cord-wood was being picked up by some of the rabble as a means of offence and defence. The watchman at the building gate, who naturally could not hold his post, found himself ejected and his post held by those who let in and out members of their gang as was desired. Police protection had been requisitioned early, and later a force arrived under Major de Rinzy, whose party now included some artillery men under Sergt.-Major Saunders, as previously stated. At first Major de Rinzy, after posting his men, tried all he could to pacify the noisy element, but the cane-cutters were told that they could not be fully heard unless they gave up their cutlasses To this they refused to agree, and having become more turbulent, the Riot Act was read, but was derisively received. "The King" they said "knows nothing of that." Following on the design to get to the manager's house, which they then faced, a rush was made to take the truck-line bridge leading thereto. Their success was prevented by two policemen with fixed bayonets, and the mob, changing their tactics, picked up stones from a heap near by and volleyed the police with them at both gates. A volley was then discharged by the police in the air, which made some clear, but the more furious ones still stood their ground, and it was while they were engaged in continuing their rioting they were shot. The one case which proved fatal is that of a cane-cutter, known about the estate as "Bobby" Chapman, and he received his shot as he was rushing at a policeman with his cutlass. One man on receiving the bullet went into the trench near to ease his pain, and another, a porter Haynes, who resides at Meadow Bank, jumped on one leg about 30 yards off, in the direction of Meadow Bank and then fell. "Long Walk," who is a well-known notorious character of La Penitence, also received a bullet, as also did another cane-cutter called Brathwaite. The sister of Brathwaite, Sarah Rickford, also got shot in the arm. One of the ringleaders of the cane-cutters, George Henry, was made a prisoner, and a second later on, about one o'clock, for resisting the police. On Saturday Mr. Elliot, deputy-manager of Houston estate, attempted to go to town, but was stoned, and had to retreat at a furious pace on his mule. The Pln. Diamond and Farm carts were robbed later of all their groceries, etc., and vans could not be worked.

THE RUIMVELD CANE-CUTTERS' VERSION.

INTERVIEW WITH SOME STRIKERS.

Yesterday morning in the pouring rain a deputation of some twenty-one cane-cutters, men and women, of Pln. Ruimveld who went on strike last week marched into Georgetown to see Dr. Rohlehr in order that their complaint might be better understood. A representative of the *Daily Chronicle* happened to be near and interviewed a few of the leaders as to their grievances. The party included many whose relations had been injured in the firing, and the stories they told were sufficiently touching and dramatic. It must be said that the revision they gave of the occurrence does not correspond in all details with other accounts. They protested that they had no intimation beforehand of the intention of the police to fire on the crowd; but it is, on the other hand, an attested fact that Major de Rinzy read the Riot Act before the firing took place, though the crowd may have failed to understand its purport.

STRUCK FOR HIGHER PAY.

James Welcome, who lives in Albuoystown and is an old Berbician, spoke for the party. On Friday morning, he said, the cane cutters, about 25 or 30 men and women, went aback to work. They were not satisfied, however, with the price they were getting—a gill a bed or ten cents an opening of five beds—and claimed a bitt or six cents instead. Having made up their minds to approach the manager for the increase they struck work, and with their cutlasses returned from aback. They met the manager, Mr. Ross, near the buildings, about twenty-five rods from the buildings gate. One of their number, George Henry or Beckells, now under arrest on a charge of assaulting Mr. Ross, went up to the manager, laid his hand on his shoulder (according to Welcome's account), and said, "We wish to speak to you, sir, about our pay." Mr. Ross told the crowd to move a way, that he would have nothing to do with them, and then blew a whistle.

ADVENT OF THE POLICE.

Inspector de Rinzy and a force of police then came on the scene. Major de Rinzy told the crowd to go away and to leave the road. They said, "We ent rowing. We only come for seek for price, and we cannot go." "I have nothing to do with that," replied Major de Rinzy. "We ent come to you; we come to the manager," the cane-cutter said. Major de Rinzy went away, and returning asked the crowd to put down their cutlasses.

After some time the cane-cutters agreed to do so. Then the Inspector told off one of the police to leave the ranks and gather up the cutlasses, but as the policeman approached to do so the strikers picked up their implements and refused to surrender them. Then Major de Rinzy said, "You children, go away from here, it would be a pity if you got destroyed." After this the police withdrew and the crowd remained on the road; but some time later the Inspector sent a few policemen to arrest the man George Henry or Beckles, who had held the manager by the shoulder. "It is said that Henry seized the manager and shook him," said the spokesman, "but it is not so."

THE CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

This incident led to the subsequent trouble. The policeman caught hold of Henry and endeavour to wrest the cutlass from him. In the struggle Henry was thrown, and other members of the force came to aid their comrades. The crowd of strikers, seeing their fellow-workman on the ground surrounded by the police, protested strongly against what they considered the bad treatment he was receiving. Welcome asserts, however, that the gang never attempted to use their cutlasses on the police. Eventually the man was made a prisoner, the cutlass was taken out of his possession, he was conveyed to the manager's house, and it is stated that he was kept a prisoner, handcuffed, throughout the Friday and Saturday until he was conveyed to the Brickdam station on Saturday evening. This was another of the cane-cutters' grievances against the police. The crowd then made an effort to get into the manager's yard, but were prevented by a few policemen on duty with fixed bayonets. "We were afraid of the bayonets," said Welcome, naively enough. After that the shooting commenced. With their prisoner in safe custody, the *Chronicle* representative asked why the police should have turned and fired on the crowd. No explanation was vouchsafed. It was not admitted that the police had been assailed by a volley of stones from the crowd or that those armed with cutlasses were brandishing their weapons in an excited and menacing manner.

THE FIRING.

"But surely Major de Rinzy gave you timely warning?" ventured the reporter.

"No," said Welcome. "Before he arrested the man he said, 'If you don't leave the road you will see what will happen.' After he arrested the man he did not say anything. He went up to the police and ordered them to fire."

"But he read the Riot Act?"—"We hear nothing read."

"What happened?"—"The Inspector went up to the police and ordered them to fire. After the first volley nobody was hurt, but the people separated and began running. A few stood. The firing began again,—separate shots this time. One man drop, then another, then another."

Brathwaite was going away when he was struck, and was about 20 rods distant from the police. "Bobby" Chapman, whose mother was one of the deputation, was struck twice, apparently, with bullets and never got up alive from where he fell. He was standing near the buildings' gate and the police were at the manager's gate, about two and a half rods away.

"The people never expected that the police were going to shoot," said Welcome. "We thought the police were only firing to frighten us, so as not to give us the price."

THE QUESTION OF PRICES.

Questioned as to the prices usually paid for cane-cutting at Pln. Ruimveld, the deputation was unanimous in agreeing that the rates paid never exceeded two to three cents a bed. At Pln. Diamond, however, they said, the rates were from 4 to 7 and 8 cents a bed, the prices for cutting the black canes being the latter figure.

AVERAGE EARNINGS OF CANE-CUTTERS.

As to the average weekly earnings of the cane-cutters on Pln. Ruimveld, the *Chronicle* representative was given figures by the people which, it is incredible to believe, can be entirely accurate. One man declared that he and his two grown-up sons, working hard all the week, getting up on Monday morning at 4 o'clock and working till 6 o'clock in the afternoon on Saturdays, could earn no more than from 10s. to 15s. for the week, and the 15s. were only earned occasionally. Presumably the sons were "fetchers" and did not cut canes. Another declared that he was able to make at current rates only from 4s. up to 7s. a week. A third, one Thornhill, stated that last week he only earned 4s., but on closer investigation it was found that he had only worked part of the week, up to Thursday. From the general character of the statements made it would appear that the average cane-cutter, working steadily from Monday morning (leaving home to get a back about 4 o'clock) till Saturday at noon would be able to make 11s. or 12s. a week. Dorothy Rice, assisted by her two girls as "fetchers," said she could earn at cane-cutting no more than from 6s. to 7s. a week. She would mark out the work on Monday, start on Tuesday, and work up to 11 o'clock on Saturday. Usually the hour for leaving work on week-days was 7 p.m. These are the figures as supplied to the *Daily Chronicle* representative, and, of course, their accuracy cannot be vouched for; but the members were admonished that the books of the estate would reveal at the inquest whether they were telling the truth.

THE GOVERNOR'S ATTITUDE.

Dr. Rohlehr, who was present, warned the deputation against any riotous conduct, which he said, would do their cause more harm than good, and denounced the rowdyism of the "centipede" element which had created such

[illegible]

THE [illegible] TERRITORY

[illegible]

[illegible] FOR HIGHER PAY

[illegible]

ADVENT OF THE POLICE

Inspector de Rinzy and a force of [illegible] then came on the scene. Major de [illegible] told the crowd to go away and to leave [illegible] road. They said, "We ent rowing. We [illegible] come for work for price, and we cannot [illegible] "I have nothing to do with that," [illegible] Major de Rinzy. "We ent come to you [illegible] come to the manager," the cane cutter [illegible] Major de Rinzy went away, and [illegible] asked the crowd to put down their cutl[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] "Hey, [illegible] give you timely warning?" [illegible] the reporter.

"No!" said Welcome. "Before he arrested the man he said, 'If you don't leave the road you will see what will happen.' After he arrested the man he did not say anything. He went up to the police and ordered them to fire."

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[illegible] "Bobby" Chapman, whose mother was one of the deputation, was struck twice apparently with bullets and never got up alive from where he fell. He was standing near the railings gate and the police were at the manager's gate, about two and a half yards away.

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Questioned as to the prices usually paid for cane-cutting at Pln. Beharwill, the deputation was unanimous in agreeing that the rates had never exceeded two to three cents a bell. At Pln. Diamond, however, they said, the rates were from 4½ to 7 cents a bell, the price for cutting the black canes being the latter figure.

AVERAGE EARNINGS OF CANE-CUTTERS.

As to the average weekly earnings of the cane-cutters on Pln. Beharwill, the Chronicle representative was given figures by the people which it is incredible to believe, can be entirely accurate. One man declared that he and his two grown-up sons, working hard all the week, getting up on Monday morning at 4 o'clock and working till 6 o'clock in the afternoon on Saturdays, could earn no more than from 10s. to 15s. for the week, and the 15s. were only earned occasionally. Personally the sons were "fetchers" and did not cut canes. Another declared that he was able to make at current rates only from 4s. up to 7s. a week. A third, one Thornhill, stated that last week he only earned 4s., but on closer investigation it was found that he had only worked part of the week, up to Thursday. From the general character of the statements made it would appear that the average cane-cutter, working steadily from Monday morning (leaving home to get a back about 4 o'clock) till Saturday at noon would be able to make 11s. or 12s. a week. Dorothy Rice, assisted by her two girls as "fetchers," said she could earn at cane-cutting no more than from 6s. to 7s. a week. She would mark out the work on Monday, start on Tuesday, and work up to 11 o'clock on Saturday. Usually the hour for leaving work on week-days was 7 p.m. These are the figures as supplied to the *Daily Chronicle* representative, and, of course, their accuracy cannot be vouched for; but the members were admonished that the books of the estate would reveal at the inquest whether they were telling the truth.

THE GOVERNOR'S ATTITUDE.

Dr. Rohlehr, who was present, warned the deputation against any riotous conduct, which he said, would do their cause more harm than good, and denounced the rowdyism of the "centipede" element which had created such

mischief in the city. He then telephoned to His Excellency at the Public Buildings re-questing that the Governor might see the deputation and hear their complaints; but Sir Frederic Hodgson caused a reply to be sent to the effect that he could not interfere in a dispute of the kind affecting the wages paid on a sugar estate.

STRIKE AT PETER'S HALL.

Yesterday the porters and girls at Pln. Peter's Hall struck work for higher wages. Mr. Smith, who is in charge of the estate, endeavoured to reason with the strikers, but to no purpose, the people leaving the estate and going to their homes. A man in spectacles, who looks as though he had not done a hard day's work for many years, is said to have incited the people to strike and strife on Saturday. The police should endeavour to lay him by the heels.

STRIKERS ON THE WEST BANK.

The infection of the Georgetown strikers has caught hold of certain black labourers from Toevlugt, who early yesterday paraded the street at Bagotville with a drum and fifes led by one Washington. The strikers visited Pln. Niemes, which was in full swing, and demanded more wages. The manager, Mr. Hutson, is said to have suspended grinding operations and promised later on to enter into the cause of the grievance of the labourers. Operations will be resumed this morning. The strikers feeling satisfied, left the estate and returned to the village in procession. A squad of marines has gone up the Bank.

OPENING OF THE INQUEST.

COLONEL LUSHINGTON GIVES EVIDENCE.

DOES NOT BELIEVE HE SHOT ANYBODY.

The inquest on the deaths of the unfortunate people who lost their lives as a result of the firing by the police, in various parts of the city, on Friday, was opened at the Victoria Law Courts yesterday, Mr. A. Weber, Stipendiary Magistrate, acting as coroner. The inquiry opened shortly after half-past ten, the coroner sitting in the Junior Puisne Judge's Court, but some time previous to that a strong detachment of sailors from H.M.S. *Diamond* under the command of Lieut. Duckett, marched from the Brickdam, under arms, to the Law Courts where they undertook the duty of protecting the approaches to the Court. A body of police, under command of Inspector Booth, was also present, and in accordance with the instruction of the Inspector General such members of the general public as the Court could conveniently accommodate were admitted. The members of the jury were Mr. F. Gill, (foreman) and Messrs. M. Mendonca, jnr., F. J. Bankart, J. M. Perreira, and J. W. Tafares. The proceedings were conducted, on behalf of the police by County Inspector Kerr, Colonel Lushington, and Chief County Inspector, Major de Rinzy being in attendance, while the proceedings were watched on behalf of the Government by the Attorney General, Sir Crossley Rayner, and the Acting Solicitor General, Mr. N. R. McKinnon, K.C. Mr. Marshall and Mr. J. B. Woolford watched the proceedings on behalf of the relatives of Harold Samuel, and Mr. E. A. V. Abraham on behalf of the relatives of Matilda Lawson, John Dawson and others.

The Corner stated that the inquiry was with respect of the deaths, said to be caused by gunshot wounds, of James Clarke, Harold Samuel, John Arthur, Robert Chatham, Robert Walter, John Dawson, Matilda Lewis, Edwin Howard and David Watson.

COLONEL LUSHINGTON GIVES EVIDENCE.

The jury having been sworn, Colonel Lushington went into the box. In answer to questions by Inspector Kerr, witness said that his name was Stephen Lushington, and he was Inspector General of Police, and Commandant of Militia in the colony. On Wednesday last he received a report that there was some dissatisfaction among the sugar porters, and in consequence of a further report he proceeded to Messrs. Sandbach, Parker's premises in Water Street where he found a small crowd of people assembled. He was told that the firms' employees had been intimidated, as well as those of Messrs. Thom & Cameron at La Penitence, and he sent for a force of police to preserve order. The people were at that time peaceable, and he, after asking what their grievances were, requested them earnestly to behave themselves. Nothing further occurred on that day but on Thursday morning he received a report that small crowds were assembling up and down Water Street between eight and nine o'clock. He sent Sub-Inspector Gamble to the street, and that officer reported that the people did not seem inclined to disperse, and later witness sent extra police and all available officers to endeavour to preserve order. He himself went to Water Street about ten o'clock, and then received complaints as to the crowd's behaviour. The people were not doing anything in particular at that time beyond marching up and down in crowds. He returned to Water Street somewhere about mid-day, calling out as many men as possible, and leaving only a small reserve under arms at the Brickdam police station. The crowd then appeared to be very threatening, and complaints were made that they had broken into stores, and driven out all the people. He himself saw the mob break into Messrs. Booker Brothers' premises and chased them out. He sent for his horse and patrolled Water Street, and during that time a second attempt

was made on Booker Brothers, and a threatening crowd, which was moved on with difficulty, gathered round a store near Messrs. Wieting & Richter's place of business, two or three large stones being pelted into the place.

ARMED FORCE CALLED OUT.

The crowd was very turbulent, and stoned the police, two being so injured that they had to be removed, the condition of affairs being such that he considered it necessary to call up the armed force from the Brickdam, the crowd having at that time between three and four in the afternoon compelled the police to release a prisoner. With their aid, the men fixing bayonets and forming across the street, he was able to clear a small space. He did not think that the arrival of the armed force tended to increase the excitement, in fact, previous to that development he did not think that matters could have been worse as regards excitement. The crowd took some notice of the new arrivals, but did not disperse, traffic being practically stopped. The crowd at one time actually forced their way by the police, and almost had charge of the street. The crowd was composed of men, boys, and women, the latter especially behaving in a very disorderly manner and inciting the rest, and one woman was arrested for throwing stones. Two prisoners were made and had to be sent to the Brickdam under an armed guard. The turbulent and disorderly conduct continued, and about 5.30 the Riot Act was read by Mr. Brumell, Police Magistrate for Georgetown. The Riot Act was read in four different places in the presence of large crowds who surrounded Mr. Brumell and in some cases jeered and laughed at him instead of dispersing. After the lapse of about an hour, however, he managed to disperse the people. Extra patrols were put on, and nothing further happened that night.

THE STORY OF THE FIRING.

On Friday morning he placed, at about a quarter past four, a strong force of police in Water Street, garrisoning certain wharves and stores. In addition to himself, Major May, Major De Rinzy Inspector Kerr, Sub-Inspector Gamble, and Sub-Inspector Andrews were all on duty. He gave instructions that sticks should be taken away from persons carrying them, but he could not get the crowd to disperse, and at one time, between seven and eight could not move them on. Two or three arrests were made but that made no impression on the rest of the people. The district had been proclaimed by His Excellency the Governor on the preceding night, and he had seen the posters about Water Street on Thursday night. About eight o'clock on Friday morning he heard that there was a serious disturbance at Ruimveld, and he despatched a force of police and militia artillery to that place under the command of Major de Rinzy. He was then informed that the mob had sacked the railway wharf and cooperage, and proceeded thither with about thirty or thirty-five men. On arriving at the railway he found that the employees had been forced to stop work, and his men were assailed by a shower of bricks and stones. He then heard that a large mob was coming down Water Street with some bodies in a cart, and that the Portuguese Pawn Broking Company's premises had been sacked and other shops were being sacked. He placed his men in a passing car and proceeded to Water Street. The Portuguese Pawn Brokery he found it smashed up a good deal and show cases broken, while he was informed that about $3,000 worth of jewellery had been lifted. He tried to drive the crowd away, but as soon as the police stopped the people reassembled. No firearms had been used up to that point neither had the bayonet been brought into operation to his knowledge. He next received information that the crowd had gone to sack Government House, and taking 16 men—the rest being left to disperse the crowd in Water Street—he proceeded down Main Street, seeing on the way that Strong's piano warehouse and Johnson's drug store had been broken, while people told him that the crowd was pelting stones at every white man they saw and beating them. He trotted ahead of his men, and found about a hundred persons, who ran away when they saw him, on Government House ground. The guard complained of having been severely stoned, and he was told that one white man been nearly killed, and he afterwards heard that Mr. Scott-Bushe had been seriously injured. He pursued the crowd, still being ahead of his men into Newmarket Street, in the direction of the Public Hospital. They were throwing stones in every direction, and he yelled to them to stop. They took no notice, and he thought that the only way to stop the rioting was to fire, so he drew his revolver and fired two shots. The crowd were then about 100 yards distant from him and he fired high, but it had no effect. He then waited for his men to come up. He didn't hit anybody. He was assailed with stones from both sides of the street, and his men, who had not fired up to that point, begged him not to go on alone, were also pelted. He told the people that if they did not stop pelting he should shoot, but they took no notice. He fired at two of the ringleaders but did not hit them. He halted his men at the junction of Thomas and Newmarket Street, and there saw a cart at the hospital, with a large crowd round it, apparently containing bodies, but whether the persons were dead or alive he did not know for he halted not wishing to interfere with their removal, but they appeared to be badly wounded or dead. A crowd was then gathering on the western side of Thomas Street, and there was also a crowd coming up Newmarket Street, while there was another crowd on the east at the hospital, and a fourth

body of people were coming up behind him. Several women commenced to pick up stones and threatened him, and although he warned them repeatedly they did not move until he went forward accompanied by two policemen with their rifles at the charge.

ORDERS TO FIRE.

The people then retreated to the doors of their yards, and he was just going to tell his men to rest on the grass when a perfect hailstorm of bricks and bottles came from every direction. His men were driven into a heap, and as he was unable to get them into formation for volley firing he gave orders for independent firing. He himself had then being struck on the back of the neck by a brick. The people were within fifteen, twenty and thirty yards of the police. The firing lasted about two minutes, and he then blew his whistle and formed his men at the cross roads facing in four directions. He then checked the men's ammunition—they had started with ten rounds each—and found that thirty-two rounds had been fired. He did not know at the time that anyone had been shot, for he did not see anyone fall, but he afterwards saw people being taken to the hospital. He waited about twenty minutes or so to see if there would be any further disturbance, and none occurring he went back along Newmarket and Main Streets meeting Sergt.-Major Currie at Alty's corner with two prisoners. He saw seven or eight persons carried into the hospital including those he had seen in the cart. The first he heard of anybody being killed was when he read the report in the next morning's paper, and he afterwards received the death returns. While returning to Alty's some of the crowd followed him and some stones were pelted, but he forbade his men to fire. He then heard that trams and cabs were being stoned and people being beaten, and forming his men in line across High Street he drove the crowd in front of him as far as the Public Buildings.

THE FIRING IN BRICKDAM.

As he reached the Scotch church he saw three or four women picking up stones of burnt earth—big ones—and when they refused to desist he ordered two constables to arrest them, but the men were tired and unable to catch them when they bolted behind the church. He called the men back because he did not dare allow policemen to stray far away singly or even in couples as he was afraid they would be killed. He was about to halt his men and proceed to the Public Buildings to report to His Excellency when a heavy shower of bricks and missiles of all sorts were flung at the police from all sides. He was at that time dismounted and walked forward and yelled to the crowd "Stop it! Stop it!" but without effect. A black man, who had short black whiskers, and wore a black hat and a pair of rather ragged pants came further and further forward picking up stones and throwing them at him, and he drew his revolver and fired two shots at him.

The Coroner: How far was he from you?—About thirty yards. It might have been a yard or two further.

Inspector Kerr: You didn't know him?—I don't know who he was. I missed him each time I fired, and seeing that he was encouraging the mob and that my men were being driven back I gave the order for independent firing. I could not fire volleys because I could not send any men forward to fire down Brickdam. As soon as I saw the people starting to run I shouted "Cease fire."

Did you check the ammunition?—I did not. Sergt.-Major Currie blew his whistle just as I shouted "Cease fire."

You cannot say how many shots were fired?—I cannot say about how many shots were fired, but I shou'd think not more than ten or fifteen. I checked the ammunition of ten men from the depot and found that only four men had fired, and they only one round each.

The Coroner: Did you see any men fall?—I saw no men fall.

What became of the man with the whiskers?—He ran away down the road.

Inspector Kerr: What time was it?—I had no watch, but my impression is that it was about one o'clock. The Sergt.-Major examined the rifles to see that none remained loaded.

You left the men?—I left the men and went to the Public Buildings.

THE SCENE AT THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Witness proceeding said that he was not sure whether it was before he went to the Buildings or after he returned that he saw a man lying on his back, apparently dead, near the parapet of the Brickdam bridge. After ordering the man to be taken to the hospital he went on up Brickdam with four or five constables driving a small disorderly mob in front of him, and arrested a man and a woman who were picking up stones. He then took his party to the Parade ground when he heard there was a mass meeting and then saw Dr. Rohlehr begging the people to behave decently, and to air their grievances in a proper and lawful way. There was a great deal of talk, and he also urged on the people the foolishness of rioting. One woman accused him of having shot her sister, and there was a good deal of talk of an angry character, but he could not remember having heard any actual threats. He then marched his men back to Water Street and relieved some of the tired ones with men from the store garrison there, and meeting the militia at the Public Buildings he told Sergt.-Major Currie to take his men back to the depot. News was then received that the Telephone Exchange was being smashed, and when he got there with a party of militia he found the place had been stoned and all the windows broken. A guard was left there, and the remainder of the men employed in taking a batch of prisoners which

had arrived from the Massaruni to the Georgetown Gaol. Hearing that a large crowd had assembled at the Public Buildings, he got all the men he could—three men and a non-commissioned officer—and went. The crowd overpowered the men at the gate, and he with his men took up a position in the lower gallery. Several addresses were given from the upper gallery to which the crowd listened for a time and then began to rush upstairs. That was about three or four in the afternoon. He was told that they were they spokesmen of the crowd going up to see the Governor. He saw a lot of women and boys going up a well and said to them "What do you women and boys want to go up for? Why don't you let the men go up and speak about their own grievances." Then Doctor Rohlehr came up and said "You had better leave the crowd to me, I will manage them," so knowing that he had been trying to keep them quiet all day he left the door and moved away to where his four men were.

HIS LIFE IN DANGER.

He had been standing there a little time when he heard some women in the crowd shouting in a threatening way, waving their fists and pointing at him. He took no notice, but eventually received a message to go upstairs because his presence was exciting the mob. He went upstairs to the front gallery. Somebody, he forgot who, told him that he was to stand up there, and the Governor was to state that if the men preserved order and were peaceable and went to their homes there would be no more shooting. That seemed to him to be somewhat unnecessary because if the people were peaceable there would be no more shooting. However no such statement was made, but a man standing beside him, he did not know his name, said to him "You threatened to shoot the people downstairs." Witness said, "I did nothing of the sort." He spoke no words whatever about shooting when he was downstairs in the lower gallery. So long as there was no stone throwing there was no necessity for such a procedure. He was told to go into the Government Secretariat, and there he remained for a considerable period. The crowd practically took possession of the Buildings, smashing some of the windows, and he telephoned for every available man. Inspector Kerr and Major De Rinzy arrived and Capt. Brunker came with an additional force, and after a long time the Buildings were cleared. About this time he heard a shot fired, and on going to the window of the Court of Policy Hall he saw that a man had been shot. The shot was fired by a Militiaman without orders. Finally he was escorted to the Brickdam. He considered that his life had been in danger. He only fired four shots during the day, except when firing with the police, and the shots he fired struck no one to the best of his belief and knowledge.

The militia were brought out by order of His Excellency, but he did not know how many men paraded. He had heard that there was a good deal of feeling against himself and the Chief County Inspector There had been some further disorder on Saturday but no shooting. Two warships had been cabled for which was absolutely necessary for with the forces at their disposal the authorities would not have been able to deal with the disorder especially as disorder had broken out at Plns. Diamond and Nismes.

In answer to Mr. Abraham, witness said that he had heard of no firing other than by the police, and emphatically denied that he had ever deliberately pointed his revolver at any one and shot them. The shots he fired missed, and to the best of his belief he shot no one.

The inquiry was adjourned until this morning at 10.30.

TRIAL OF THE PRISONERS.

Yesterday the trial of the prisoners, who were taken during the riots was commenced, at the City Police Court, by Mr. J. K. D. Hill.

Mr. N. R. McKinnon, K.C., instructed by Mr. King, appeared to prosecute.

The first placed in the dock was Violet Clarke, who was charged by P.C. Daniel with having thrown stones, in High Street, to the danger of the public. Prosecutor's evidence was to the effect that while in High Street he saw accused throwing stones towards the Victoria Hotel and arrested her. Inspector Gamble said that he saw accused when she was lowering her hand from throwing a stone. Accused asked Mr. Gamble if he did not arrive and meet her on the grass, but she was made to recollect that it was he, Mr. Gamble, who had put her on the grass. Defendant was fined $25, or one month's imprisonment, with hard labour.

James Frank was next put in the dock, charged by P.C. 1,437 Lancaster, with having assaulted him while in the execution of his duty, on the 1st inst. Complainant stated that he was in Hincks Street and had arrested a prisoner. While holding the prisoner, defendant threw a stone at him, which struck him. His evidence was corroborated by P.C. 1,997 Thomas. Defendant alleged that another man struck complainant and ran away, he laughed, and was arrested. Defendant was given four months with hard labour. Next followed George Durant, who was charged by acting Sub-Inspector Andrews with having assembled with others in a public way and refused to move on when required by a police officer to do so. P.C. 1,080 Ross said that he was in Commerce Street and defendant was advised to go home by the Magistrate, Mr. Brumell, as well as by Colonel Lushington. He refused to go away, and was eventually arrested by Sub-Inspector Andrews, who stated that he was told to

arrest him by Colonel Lushington and did so. Colonel Lushington said he ordered defendant to move off, he took two steps, turned around and looked him in the face, whereupon, he ordered his arrest. A penalty of $15, or one month's imprisonment, with hard labour, was imposed. Hubert Bobb was charged by P.C. 2,257 Abrams with having assaulted him, while in the execution of his duty, on the 30th ultimo. Complainant's evidence was that he was clearing Regent Street, and defendant struck him with a stone, and also attempted to strike him with an iron rod. Defendant's story was that prosecutor came to him on the pavement with the iron in his hand. He asked him who had struck him, and on his saying he did not know, arrested him. Defendant was sentenced to five months' imprisonment with hard labour.

James Thorpe was charged by Corporal Rawlins with having assaulted him while in the execution of his duty. Prosecutor's evidence was that he was clearing the crowd at the gate of Messrs. Booker Bros., McConnell & Co., and accused came up and tried to get through the gate. He pushed him off, and then defendant struck him a blow on his left eye. Prosecutor had no witnesses who had really seen the assault; and the evidence of an eye-witness who happened to be in Court was taken. Defendant was remanded for further evidence. William Profit was also placed in the dock, on a charge of having assaulted P.C. Edy, while in the execution of his duty, on the 1st instant. Mr. Gunning appeared for the defendant. The evidence of Major De Rinzy, Sergt.-Major Saunders and P.C. 1,509 was taken. It was in effect that defendant with about three or four others were behaving in a disorderly manner in a cab at Pln. Ruimveld. The cab passed a body of police, going in the direction of Georgetown, and escaped free. On the return route Major De Rinzy ordered that it should be stopped. This was done and the other men escaped, but defendant confronted P.C. Edy, and on his raising his arm hit his wrist. He was, however, arrested. Mr. Gunning applied for a postponement to get, as a witness, the cabman, and the further hearing was fixed for today. Killy Wiggings pleaded guilty to a charge brought by Sergt.-Major Williams of using indecent language, and was fined $10, or one month's imprisonment. P.C. Lancaster also charged Isabella Williams with having behaved disorderly in High Street, on the 1st instant. Prosecutor said that the defendant was running down Main Road with a bit of glass in her hand, and shouting at the top of her voice. Defendant was fined $26 or two months' imprisonment, with hard labour. Henry Padmore was charged by Sergt. Sobers with having been found armed with a stick on the 1st instant. Evidence was given that the defendant was seen leading a mob, with the weapon uplifted in the air. He was stopped and the weapon taken away. His Worship deemed him a rogue and a vagabond, and sentenced him to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Colonel Lushington, who attended the Court for a short space of time, was escorted by two of the crew of the men-o'-war, both to and from the Court.

EAST AND WEST BANKS PROCLAIMED.

Last evening an Extraordinary *Official Gazette* was issued containing a Proclamation by His Excellency declaring each of the following areas to be a proclaimed district, on the ground that "riotous disturbances and serious breaches of the peace appear likely to occur" there :—

I. The East Bank of the Demerara River, from the Southern boundary of the city of Georgetown up to and inclusive of the place known as Craig village; and

II. The West Bank of the Demerara River, from Vreed-en-Hoop to and inclusive of Plantation Wales.

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